

MONTHLY ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT DATA  
New Hampshire, November 2005  
B G McKay

**Seasonally Adjusted:**

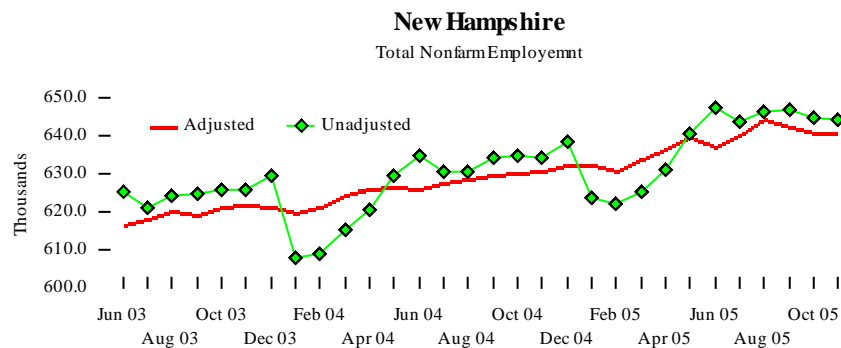
Total nonfarm employment dropped by 300 jobs in November's preliminary seasonally adjusted estimates. Leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) provided most of the downward pressure with its 900-job reduction. Financial activities (supersector 55) also pared its staffing level by 200 jobs during the month.

Construction (supersector 20) made no changes to its employment level in preliminary estimates for November.

The remaining published items in the seasonally adjusted category posted employment gains during the month.

Government (supersector 90) led the way with an 800-job expansion. Manufacturing (supersector 30) followed close behind by adding 700 jobs. Trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) found it necessary to bring 300 additional workers on board.

To round out November's hiring activity, professional and business services (supersector 60) and other services (supersector 80) each increased staffing by 200 positions.



**Unadjusted:**

Preliminary unadjusted estimates for November showed that total nonfarm employment declined by 900 jobs altogether. Seasonal elements played a significant role in the 3,100-job drop for leisure and hospitality (supersector 70). Construction (supersector 20) and manufacturing (supersector 30) cut their respective force by 600 jobs. Professional and business services (supersector 60) reduced personnel strength by 200 places, while other services (supersector 80) and government (supersector 90) each trimmed their force by 100 positions.

Natural resources and mining (supersector 10) made no change to the total number of persons employed during November.

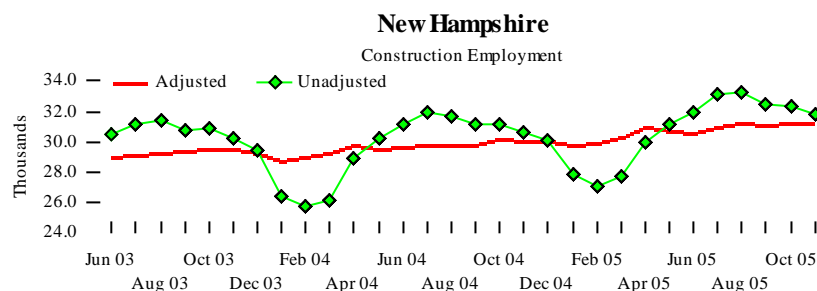
With the approaching holiday season and its anticipated attending economic activity, trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) added 2,600 jobs to its roster. Educational and health services (supersector 65) augmented its work force with 700 additional slots. Wrapping up employment activity for November, financial activities (supersector 55) brought 300 more workers on board, as information (supersector 50) increased its payroll by 200 jobs.

**CONSTRUCTION**

Specialty trade contractors (subsector 238) with their 500-job reduction garnered the lion's share of construction's (supersector 20) 600-job loss.

Construction of building contractors (subsector 236) trimmed their crew by 200 positions during the month.

The sample showed that heavy and civil engineering



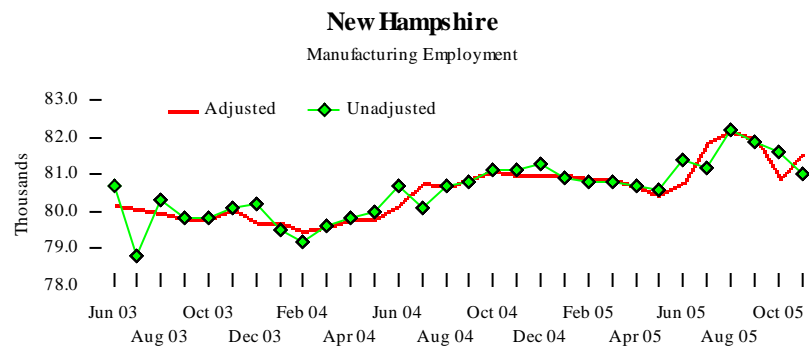
construction (subsector 237) increased its employment level in November.

## MANUFACTURING

A well-publicized plant closure dominated employment activity for manufacturing (supersector 30) in November, as the trend line slipped 600 notches. Durable goods manufacturing did the bulk of manufacturing's job cutting with a 500-job reduction. Nondurable goods manufacturing pared 100 jobs from the ranks.

Inside durable goods manufacturing, employment in transportation equipment manufacturing contracted by 500 jobs. Computer and electronic product manufacturing (subsector 334) lessened the overall impact of the previously mentioned reduction with a 100-job addition.

The independent estimates for semiconductor and other electronic component manufacturing (industry group 3344) and navigational, measuring, electromedical, and control instruments manufacturing (industry group 3345) showed that each expanded its force by 100 jobs.



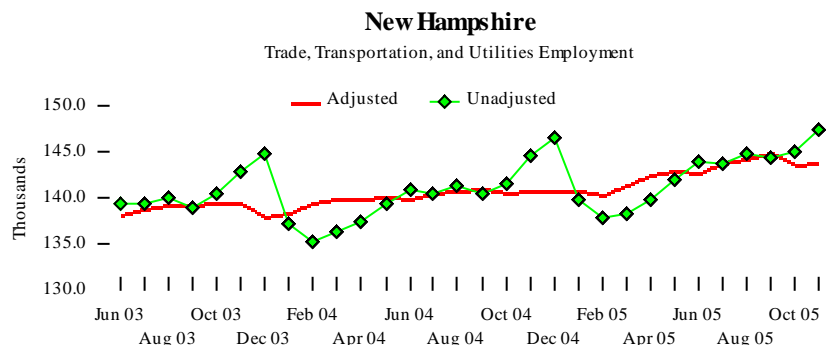
Of the two published items under nondurable goods manufacturing, paper manufacturing (subsector 322) recorded a 100-job gain in November's preliminary estimates. The sample indicated that elements in chemical manufacturing (subsector 325) and plastic and rubber products manufacturing (subsector 326) supplied the impetus for the overall decline in nondurable goods manufacturing employment.

## TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, AND UTILITIES

Retail trade, with its 2,500-job addition, towered above the other segments of trade, transportation, and utilities' (supersector 40) in hiring activities in the November estimates. Wholesalers in New Hampshire increased its force by 200 jobs, while transportation, warehousing, and utilities firms sliced 100 places from its roster.

Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers (subsector 425) accounted for 100 of the 200 new jobs in wholesale trade for November. The other published item, merchant wholesalers, durable goods (subsector 423) held its employment totals at the previous month's level.

The 1,800-job addition in clothing and clothing accessory stores, and general merchandise stores (a combination of subsector 448 and 452) made a significant contribution to retail trade job expansion in November. Department stores (industry group 4521) provided one-half of those jobs. To complete retail trade's employment picture for the month, health and personal care stores (subsector 446) recorded a 100-job increase.



In the area of transportation, warehousing, and utilities, utility industries (sector 22) continued to be a bastion of stability in terms of employment by holding the total at the October level. Businesses in transportation and warehousing cut back their labor pool by 100 spots.

## INFORMATION

Publishing industries (except Internet) did not register a change, as employment in information (supersector 50) edged upward 200 positions.

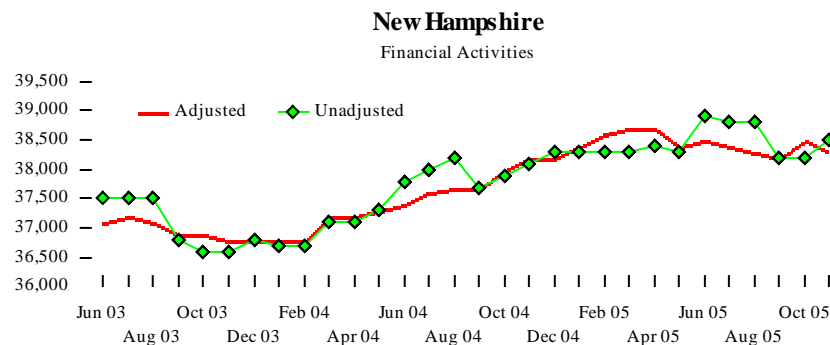
From the sample, we find that elements in software publishing (subsector 512) played a significant role in the information sector's employment increase in November.

## FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

In November's grand scheme of things, financial activities (supersector 55) added 100 jobs to the state's economy. Estimates for real estate and rental and leasing (sector 53) showed that employers increased staffing by 200 slots.

The two other published items for financial activities maintained their employment totals at the previous month's level.

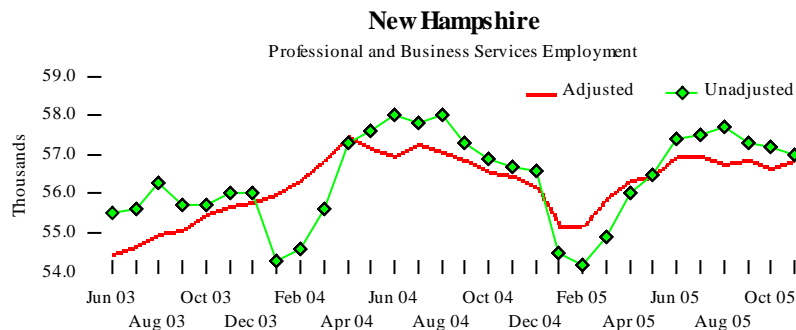
According to the sample, credit intermediation and related activities (subsector 522) put the damper on this sector's employment increases in November.



## PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES

Professional and business services (supersector 60) dropped 200 jobs in November's preliminary estimates driven by a 300-job reduction in professional, scientific, and technical services (sector 54). Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (sector 56) expanded their ranks by 100 jobs, as the management of companies and enterprises (sector 55) held its total employment at the October level.

Within sector 56, employment services (industry group 5613) found jobs for 200 more people during the month.



## EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

The employment trend line for educational and health services (supersector 65) turned upward by 700 places in the November estimates. Educational services (sector 61) supplied 400 jobs to the effort, as health care and social assistance (sector 62) kicked in the other 300 jobs.

Colleges, universities, and professional schools (industry group 6113) covered half of educational services employment gains. Private sector elementary and secondary schools (industry group 6111) and other schools and instruction (industry group 6116) figured prominently in employment gains made by sector 61 during November.

Ambulatory health care services (subsector 621) accounted for 200 of the new jobs in sector 62, as hospital (subsector 622) employment totals remained unchanged in over-the-month activities. Nursing care facilities (industry group 6231) hit a sour note in November's estimates with a 100-job loss.

The sample indicated that vocational rehabilitation services (industry group 6243) also added staff during the month.

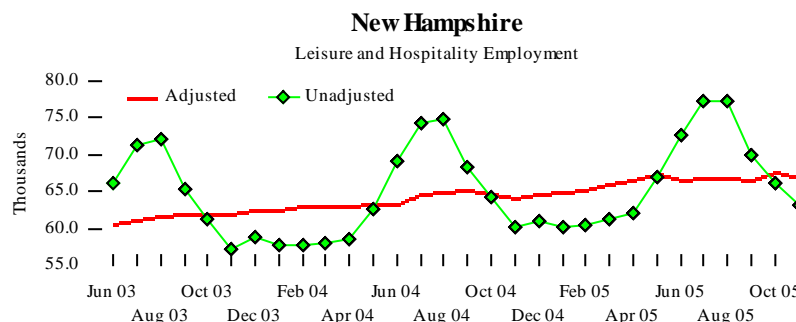
## LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY

Using history as an indicator, leisure and hospitality (supersector 70), with its November 3,100-job reduction, should have reached the bottom of its seasonal slide. Employers in accommodation and food services (sector 72) pared their work force by 3,200 jobs. On the brighter side, arts, entertainment, and recreation (sector 71) increased its employment totals by 100 jobs.

In sector 71, amusement, gambling, and recreation industries (subsector 713) sustained its employment at the October level.

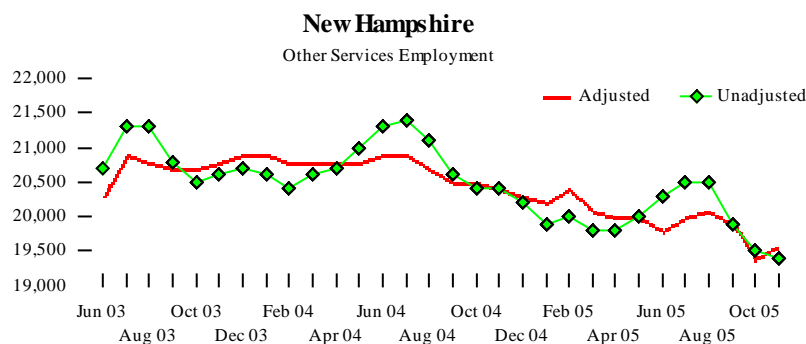
Turning to sector 72, accommodation (subsector 721) cut back its staffing level by 1,500 jobs. Food services and drinking places (subsector 722) dropped 1,700 from the rolls.

Full-service restaurants (industry group 7221) accounted for 1,000 of the 1,700 lost jobs, as limited-service eating places reduced its personnel strength by 300 positions.



## OTHER SERVICES

Elements in personal and laundry services (subsector 812) religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations (subsector 813) brought about the 100-job loss in other services (supersector 80) for November.



## GOVERNMENT

Preliminary November estimates showed that overall government (supersector 90) employment level declined by 100 jobs.

Although total federal government employment held at the October number, the post office added 100 workers.

State government trimmed 500 jobs from the rolls, while local government increased by 400 jobs. The 400-job increase split evenly between educational services and the other administrative functions.

